

Borough of Worksop

1972

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

1972

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the
Chief Public Health Inspector



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Health Department,
Council Offices,
36/38 Carlton Road,
WORKSOP. S80 1PH.

July, 1973.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Worksop.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual health report for 1972, together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population has increased by 210 and stands at 36,320.

The number of births has decreased by 26 from 604 in 1971 to 578 in 1972. The analysis of infant deaths is to be found in the body of the report. The maternal mortality rate was Nil.

The total number of deaths from all causes is 412, and the natural increase of births over deaths is 166.

During the year no persons suffered from poliomyelitis.

For twenty-four years in succession there were no cases of diphtheria.

Since the spring of 1968 vaccination of children against measles has been offered by the Public Health Department and the general practitioners. On page 18 you will see the incidence of measles since 1953. The pattern of incidence of this disease has not yet made any decisive improvement in Worksop Borough. It is now usual for children to be immunised against measles following the routine immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. The mortality from measles in England and Wales has shown a well-marked decline since the inception of measles vaccination in the years 1967/68. The five yearly average 1962-1966 was 118, compared with the five yearly average 1967-1971 which was 51. I urge the parents to see that their children are protected by vaccination against measles. In the future there should be no good reason to have large epidemics of measles, and there is every hope that the disease will in time disappear. This will be good for the children, good for the parents, and good for the doctors too.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung is 25 in 1972. It was 16 in 1971. Twenty-two of these deaths were men, and ten of them were under sixty-five years of age. There is an increase of incidence this year.

The report includes information on the Health Services provided in the area by the Nottinghamshire County Council, and for this information I am indebted to the County Medical Officer. I am also indebted to the Area Director of the Social Services for information concerning these services.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to Dr. H. M. Redfern and the staff of the Department for their loyal and generous assistance, and to the Officers of other Departments for their help and co-operation, and to the Council for their support and encouragement.

Yours sincerely,

G. Tattersall

Medical Officer of Health

MAYOR

COUNCILLOR H. J. BELL, J.P.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman C. Harrison, C.A., J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor C. F. Cooley

Councillor R. Bumpsteed,
Councillor S. Edmonson,
Councillor J. S. Edmonston,
Councillor Mrs. B. J. Ellis,
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble,
Councillor B. Simcox,
Councillor L. E. Tandy,
Councillor R. F. Webster,
Councillor D. G. Wells,
Alderman Mrs. V. J. S. Churchouse, J.P.

HOUSING COMMITTEE and LETTINGS SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor A. J. Burton

Vice-Chairman: Councillor D. W. Vickers

Councillor W. E. Bloomer,
Councillor R. Bumpsteed,
Councillor J. S. Edmonston,
Councillor P. J. Field,
Councillor F. J. Friel,
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble,
Councillor Mrs. A. Markham,
Councillor B. Simcox,
Councillor L. E. Tandy,
Alderman Mrs. V. J. S. Churchouse, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. M. REDFERN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. - Terminated services
31st March, 1972.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

W. H. HARRIS, M.A.P.H.I.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F. W. OWEN, F.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

L. H. MOTLEY, M.A.P.H.I.

R. P. BRAILSFORD, M.A.P.H.I. - qualified June, 1972.

T. R. EDWORTHY - Pupil Public Health Inspector
commenced 23rd October, 1972.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS

W. R. COUSE - Improvement Grants - terminated services 24.9.72

I. N. TEARLE - Improvement Grants - commenced 18.9.72

A. WATTS - Smoke Control - commenced 3.7.72

CLERKS

Mrs. E. M. Heap - M.O.H. Secretary

Mrs. D. Hollinworth

Miss L. M. Wheat

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	17,935
Population at Census 1971	...	...	...	...	...	36,060
Estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	36,320
Number of inhabited houses 31/3/73	...	...	...	...	...	12,588
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/73	...	...	...	...	...	£582,286
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/73	...	...	...	...	...	£1,573,262
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£14,255

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS - LIVE

						<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	250	280	530
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	<u>26</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>48</u>
						<u>276</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>578</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...			15.9
Birth rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...			14.8
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	...	...	...	...	...			8.3

STILLBIRTHS

						<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
						<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...			585
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...			12.0
Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...			0.19

DEATHS - Resident

						<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Death rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	232	180	412
Death rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...			11.3
								12.1

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

						<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
						<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...			12.1
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...			17.0

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	13.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-
Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	7.0
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	5.2
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ...	17.1

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths NIL

CAUSES OF DEATH - WORKSOP BOROUGH

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Heart disease (all forms)	79	60
Cancer (all forms)	62	31
Other diseases of circulatory system ...	11	10
Pneumonia	14	15
Bronchitis and emphysema	19	7
All other external causes	1	-
Diabetes	-	2
Congenital anamolies	4	2
Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	2
Motor vehicle accidents	4	-
All other accidents	3	3
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ...	1	-
Meningitis	1	-
Other diseases of the nervous system ...	1	2
Cerebrovascular diseases	19	27
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	1	-
Other diseases of digestive system ...	-	2
Other diseases, genito-urinary system ...	1	1
Peptic ulcer	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ...	1	-
Other endocrine etc. diseases	-	1
Hypertensive disease	2	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
Other infective and parastic diseases ...	-	1
Mental disorders	-	1
Multiple sclerosis	-	1
Influenza	1	2
Appendicitis	-	1
Cirrohosis of liver	-	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletac system ...	-	2
	<u>232</u>	<u>180</u>

CANCER DEATHS

There were 93 deaths from cancer.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below:

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Under 35 years ...	3	-	1	-	2	1
35 to 44 years ...	2	1	3	2	2	7
45 to 54 years ...	6	12	8	14	5	5
55 to 64 years ...	21	14	14	12	32	16
65 to 74 years ...	27	22	20	24	22	19
75 years and over	34	23	15	19	19	15
	<u>93</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>63</u>

The following table shows the analysis of the site of the disease during the past five years.

Year	Stomach		Lung		Breast	Uterus	Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F	M.	F.
1968	7	7	22	2	7	1	20	16
1969	5	6	18	3	8	2	18	11
1970	3	6	20	1	4	1	15	11
1971	7	3	14	2	4	3	19	20
1972	7	4	22	3	9	1	33	14

DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS

Year	Annual Deaths from Bronchitis	Five-Yearly Averages to year ending:-	Total Deaths all Causes	Percentage Bronchitis Deaths
1967	15	21.0	345	4.3%
1968	31	23.6	400	7.75%
1969	36	27.2	394	9.14%
1970	33	28.8	266	9.08%
1971	38	30.6	388	9.8%
1972	26	32.8	412	6.3%

CANCER OF THE LUNG

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
1962	10	9	1
1963	20	15	5
1964	12	11	1
1965	6	5	1
1966	19	15	4
1967	15	12	3
1968	24	22	2
1969	21	18	3
1970	24	20	1
1971	16	14	2

CANCER OF THE LUNG

Year	TOTAL	MALE	Female
1972	25	22	3
Five yearly averages			
1968-72	21.4	19.2	2.2
1967-71	19.4	17.2	2.2
1966-70	20.0	17.4	2.6
1965-69	17.0	14.4	2.6
1964-68	15.2	13.0	2.2
1963-67	14.4	11.6	2.0
1962-66	13.4	11.0	2.4

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1903-1972

Year	Estimated Civilian population (mid-year)	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality rate Deaths under 1 month	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	Number of T.B. Deaths
1903	16,872	36.09	16.29	149	-	-	-	14
1904	17,392	33.52	16.73	178	-	-	-	11
1905	17,807	33.33	14.5	128	-	-	-	28
1906	18,230	33.35	15.5	146	-	-	-	34
1907	18,644	28.6	17.96	176	-	-	-	37
1908	19,109	33.3	14.1	113	-	-	-	27
1909	19,564	31.3	14.1	99	-	-	-	30
1910	20,030	30.5	13.8	112	-	-	-	38
1911	20,506	28.6	14.0	100	-	-	-	32
1912	20,996	28.1	11.5	84	-	-	-	23
1913	21,496	27.8	11.9	105	-	-	-	17
1914	22,007	31.3	12.8	84	-	-	-	29
1915	20,692	29.5	14.8	112	-	-	-	20
*1916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1919	21,843	22.8	11.9	70	-	-	-	23
1920	22,713	28.8	11.9	82	-	-	-	27
1921	23,198	25.3	13.3	108	-	-	-	15
1922	23,198	24.5	10.0	72	-	-	-	11
1923	23,800	24.7	11.3	76	-	-	-	24
1924	23,970	25.0	11.0	96	-	-	-	30
1925	24,000	23.8	11.4	66	-	-	-	16
1926	23,880	20.4	10.5	83	-	-	-	19
1927	24,390	20.2	11.0	64	-	-	-	23
1928	25,430	20.9	10.2	50	-	-	-	17
1929	25,640	19.1	12.8	108	-	-	-	22
1930	25,800	18.7	10.03	59	-	9.9	52.7	32
1931	26,850	17.9	10.5	62	-	5.9	51.0	21
1932	26,680	17.09	10.2	54	-	4.2	35.9	22
1933	26,860	17.0	11.9	69	-	2.0	47.0	20
1934	26,840	16.8	9.3	59	-	8.5	36.5	18
1935	27,290	17.2	10.0	49	-	2.0	42.8	19
1936	27,410	17.6	10.6	60	-	4.0	18.2	20

Year	Estimated Civilian population (mid-year)	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality rate Deaths under 1 month	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	Number of T.B. Deaths
1937	27,800	16.1	9.4	48	-	4.2	40.8	15
1938	27,890	15.81	10.8	50	-	4.4	22.1	19
1939	28,230	19.0	11.0	53	-	3.5	54.0	22
1940	28,660	17.0	13.0	82	-	5.3	46.0	22
1941	29,440	16.9	9.5	68	-	7.8	31.4	16
*1942	-	19.6	10.5	64	-	1.69	35.5	21
*1943	-	19.7	10.3	57	-	8.6	30.6	13
1944	28,300	23.5	9.9	47	-	2.9	39.6	18
1945	28,550	20.8	9.9	45	-	2.9	21.8	17
1946	29,589	21.9	10.8	51	-	3.0	22.5	4
1947	30,027	23.3	10.6	43	-	1.3	23.8	19
1948	30,580	22.4	10.0	38	-	1.4	22.4	12
1949	32,050	19.6	9.8	15	-	-	26.7	21
1950	32,410	17.7	9.0	37	14	1.6	33.6	8
1951	31,110	17.0	11.6	38	8	-	23.9	11
1952	31,160	16.9	10.2	38	11	-	24.6	3
1953	32,590	16.9	8.9	16	6	-	28.2	9
1954	33,540	17.2	8.9	26	13	-	26.0	4
1955	34,120	16.5	8.8	27	9	1.7	34.1	7
1956	33,800	18.6	9.7	30	10	-	23.9	-
1957	34,080	18.0	9.0	16	7	-	25.9	1
1958	34,250	18.1	8.8	18	6	-	29.6	2
1959	34,220	18.9	9.8	21	12	-	22.6	7
1960	34,520	19.7	9.3	22	6	-	29.9	2
1961	34,510	19.0	10.1	23	12	-	19.0	2
1962	34,840	19.1	10.0	25	13	-	19.0	1
1963	35,140	19.3	9.3	13	9	-	16.0	1
1964	35,400	20.1	10.5	23	16	-	8.5	2
1965	35,430	17.2	9.9	13	10	1.6	16.2	2
1966	35,480	18.5	10.3	29	18	-	22.3	1
1967	35,580	17.6	9.7	11	6	-	3.2	2
1968	35,580	18.4	11.2	20	7	-	18.0	2
1969	35,660	16.8	11.0	13	8	-	21.0	2
1970	35,600	16.5	10.3	17	13	-	15.0	3
1971	36,110	16.7	10.7	28	15	-	19.4	1
1972	36,320	15.9	11.3	12	7	-	12.0	-

*War years - figures incomplete

ACCIDENTS

The number of deaths caused by accidents in the Borough, either in the home or on the road was 10.

These figures have been recorded each year since 1960, the five-yearly average 1963-1967 was 16, compared with 13 for 1968-72.

SECTION B.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II National Health Service Act, 1946)

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals serving the Worksop Borough and Rural Districts, through a Hospital Management Committee. There are four hospitals:

Victoria Hospital	-	Worksop
Kilton Hospital	-	Worksop
Carlton Hospital	-	Nr. Worksop
Retford and District Hospital	-	Retford

The Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee carried out the day-to-day administration of these hospitals.

(b) Clinics Maintained by the Nottinghamshire County Council

The Worksop Health Centre was brought into operation on 15th November, 1971. Developed by the County Council and situated on Newgate Street on land made available by the Corporation, the Centre brings together under one roof two general medical practices, comprising ten doctors, previously practising from four surgeries in the town, together with the local health authority clinic, and ancillary services previously conducted in premises on Carlton Road and Watson Road.

Provided at a total cost of £110,000, the Centre serves approximately 30,000 residents of the Borough and, in addition to the doctors consulting suites, there is a range of accommodation for the Child Health Services, Health Education, School Dental Service, Chiropody for the elderly, physically handicapped and school children, and the School Health specialist services - physiotherapy, speech therapy, audimetry, and consultant child guidance, paediatric and ophthalmic sessions. Relaxation classes for expectant mothers,

cytology clinics and vaccination and immunisation sessions are also conducted, and a Family Planning Service is provided by the Worksof Committee of the Family Planning Association.

The County Council's Health Visitors, Midwives and District Nurses are based at the Centre, which is the largest in the County in actual size, and was the tenth Centre to be brought into operation since June, 1968, in the County Council's development programme in conjunction with the Nottingham County and City Executive Council.

Child Health

Health Centre, Newgate Street

Sessions held each week on Monday and Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	...	...	...	99
New cases under 1 year	...	...	...	275
New cases over 1 year	...	...	...	227
Total attendances	...	...	...	3,214

Manton Clinic

Sessions held weekly on Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	...	...	...	48
New cases under 1 year	...	...	...	52
New cases over 1 year	...	...	...	55
Total attendances	...	...	...	831

Family Planning

Sessions are held as follows -

1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th	...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
Wednesday each month		
Each Wednesday	...	6.30 p.m. - 9.0 p.m.
Each Thursday	...	6.30 p.m. - 9.0 p.m.
2nd and 4th Thursday each month	2.0	p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

at the Health Centre, Newgate Street, at which advice is given in connection with family planning. The total number of visits made by women during the year was 2,758.

Cervical Cytology

The County Council provide sessions for exfoliative cytology at the Health Centre, Newgate Street. This is a vitally important service, which entails the examination of women for an easily detected known form of cancer,

viz. cancer of the neck of the womb. This cancer can, of course, be easily eradicated and cured in its early stages, and the examination is simplicity itself, and consists in taking a slight swab from the neck of the womb and transferring it to a microscope slide and examining the slide for cancerous cells.

Women who have had operations for early cancer of the neck of the womb are alive to-day more than ten years after the date of their operation. It is important to stress this. We only hear of deaths from cancer, never about those who have had the operation and live normal healthy lives thereafter.

During 1972 743 women attended the clinic.

I wish to advise all women to attend this clinic, more particularly those over thirty-five years of age, unless, of course, this service has been obtained elsewhere.

Provision of Maternity Beds

Arrangements for the admission of maternity cases to the Worksop Kilton Hospital for sociological reasons are made by the Nottinghamshire County Council at the request of general practitioners.

Maternity Outfits

These are provided free, on recommendation by the midwife, for all domiciliary confinements.

Laboratory Service

Certain bacteriological work in connection with suspected cases of typhoid, dysentery, food poisoning and the examination of ice cream samples, is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance services are provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council and are controlled from County Ambulance Control in County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

Worksop station is self-contained and controls its own vehicles in co-operation with the rest of the County.

The station is manned by one superintendent, 23 men and a control assistant.

Vehicles comprise three ambulances, one large dual purpose ambulance to carry 10 people, and two small dual purpose ambulances to carry 7 people. One reserve ambulance is kept at the station in case of breakdown, or to replace an ambulance undergoing repairs.

Address - The Ambulance station - Gateford Road, Telephone Worksop 3366

Home Nursing

The County Council is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the home nursing service which provides for the nursing of the chronically sick patients, and of the less serious forms of acute illness, where the service is requested by a hospital or general practitioner.

Nurses engaged in this work are:-

		<u>Telephone</u>
Mrs. Walton	35 Beech Avenue	Worksop 3478
Mrs. Lowery	13 Shelley Street	Worksop 2856
Mrs. Novis	18 Thackeray Close	Worksop 3619

Part-time

Mrs. Barr	Redhugh, Top Pasture Lane North Wheatley	Sturton-le- Steeple 521
Mrs. Duke	5 Marlowe Gardens, Kilton	-
Mrs. Freeman	The Hollies, Darfoulds	Worksop 2947
Mrs. G. Smith	63 Prince Charles Road	Worksop 6177

Domiciliary Midwifery

County midwives are also available throughout the district as follows:-

Miss I. Chapman	24 South Parade	Worksop 2334
Miss M. M. Hawke	14 Percival Street	Worksop 3745
Miss P. Malbon	75 Windsor Road Carlton Park Estate	Worksop 730476
Mrs. Maddick	46 Woodland Drive	Worksop 3786
Mrs. N. Archer	21 Kipling Close	Worksop 3727
Mrs. R. Northedge	4 Hemmingfield Road	Worksop 5441

Health Visiting

By international definition the health visitor is a nurse with post-registration qualification, who provides a continuing service to families and individuals in the community. Her work has five main aspects:

1. The prevention of mental, physical and emotional ill-health and its consequences;
2. Early detection of ill-health and the surveillance of high risk groups;
3. Recognition and identification of need and mobilisation of appropriate resources, where necessary;
4. Health teaching;
5. Provision of care - this will include support during periods of stress, and advice and guidance in cases of illness as well as in the care and management of children. The health visitor is not, however, actively engaged in technical nursing procedures.

School Health Service

The School Health Service (known as the School Medical Service until 1945) started officially in 1908, but its growth was greatly increased by the Education Act of 1944, and the National Health Service Act of 1946.

The County Council, as the Local Education Authority, is responsible for the School Health Service.

The School Health Service includes dentistry. This service is provided in a dental clinic at the Health Centre, Newgate Street, Worksop, by appointment.

(c) Services provided by the County Council Social Services Department

Services for the elderly, mentally and physically handicapped, mentally ill and for deprived children have been amalgamated.

The Senior Social Worker in charge of the Worksop Team of Social Workers is Miss B. Millband, 3, Overend Road, Worksop (Telephone 6241). The Area Director is Mr. T. G. Osborne.

Homes for the Aged

The National Assistance Act, 1948, places a duty and responsibility on County and County Borough Councils to provide residential accommodation for

for persons, who by reasons of old age, infirmity and other circumstances are in need of care and attention, which is not otherwise available to them.

For this purpose the Nottinghamshire County Council maintains 19 homes, all of which are fully occupied. Details of the accommodation in our district are as follows:-

Gatlea, Worksop	...	...	50 (men and women)
Parkside, Worksop	...	...	27 (men and women)
Hillcrest, Retford	...	...	118 (men and women)
Mount Vernon, Retford	...	...	21 (women)
Oaklands, Retford	...	...	19 (men and women)
Clayworth Hall, Clayworth	...	...	20 (men and women)

Although mainly concerned with long-stay residents, these homes take elderly people for short-term holidays also in order to relieve relatives.

Convalescent Holidays

These are arranged for patients who have suffered an acute illness, but have not been hospitalised, on the recommendation of their general practitioners.

Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1969

This Act is being implemented, and apart from the provision of aids and adaptations for the physically handicapped, grants are available for the purchase of telephones, television sets and licences, where need is proved.

The Department is anxious to locate disabled people, who are not already on the register, and has instituted a sample survey to determine the needs of the physically handicapped and elderly.

Home Help Service

The service provides social and domestic help to persons suffering from the disadvantages of ill-health, ageing and inadequacy. Help is usually provided on a part-time basis. The intention is to make available a supportive service, so that people can be maintained in their own homes.

Help is also provided for maternity cases and mothers with young children suffering from illness.

The Home Help's main duties are to assist with cleaning, plain cooking, shopping, etc. (but not nursing). They provide additionally a most useful contact between the client and the other Social Services.

A householder is required to pay at the rate of 55p. per hour, unless the County Council's scheme of assistance applies. A considerable number of clients make no payment for the service.

Consideration can be given to providing a Night Attendance Service, in cases where relatives need a rest from "sitting-up" with someone who has a terminal illness.

Enquiries should be addressed to:-

Miss D. Banks, Home Help Organiser,
114 Bridge Street, Worksop.

Telephone Worksop 2884

Chiropody for Old Age Pensioners and Handicapped People

Chiropody may be obtained for the elderly (persons over pensionable age) by application to the Centre for the Elderly and Physically Handicapped, Eastgate, Worksop (Telephone No. 4144) on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2.30 to 7.30 p.m. by appointment.

The Physically Handicapped may attend on Friday afternoon once a month, but a medical certificate is required.

Worksop Guild for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped

This important Guild continues its great work of the care and after-care of cripples in Worksop and neighbouring districts.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Sessions are as follows:

Monday	..	..	9.0 a.m.
Friday	..	..	9.0 a.m.
Thursday	..	..	3.15 p.m. (new patients only)

2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month at 9 a.m.
at the "Out-Patients'" Department, Victoria
Hospital.

SECTION C

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

For superannuation and other purposes, seventy-seven members of the Corporation's staff were medically examined by me during the year.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT (1948) and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No persons had to be removed under the provisions of the above-mentioned Section. Help and advice was given on many occasions concerning the infirm and physically incapacitated during the year.

SECTION D

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health:

Anthrax	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis
Dysentery	Relapsing fever
Encephalitis (Acute)	Scarlet fever
Enteric, typhoid or paratyphoid fever	Smallpox
Infective jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping cough
Measles	Yellow fever
Meningitis (Acute)	Food poisoning or suspected food poisoning

The number of cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) notified during 1972 was 489. Details of these are as follows:-

Dysentery	...	...	..	6	
Measles	...	...	...	440	
Whooping cough	...	...	...	1	
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	29	
Food poisoning	...	...	...	2	
Infective jaundice	...	...	...	9	
Meningitis	...	...	...	2	
					<u>Total - 489</u>

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during 1972 are given on pages 24 and 25.

Poliomyelitis

During 1972 there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

The number of children who were given a complete course of three doses of oral vaccine was 472. The percentage of children up to 15 years of age who have been protected is 83.0%.

The number of children who were given a booster dose was 344.

The use of "oral" poliomyelitis vaccine continued during 1972. No cases of poliomyelitis have been reported, and it would appear that the prevention of this disease has been successful. The early vaccines given by injection were satisfactory, but they are now being surpassed by the oral variety, which is very much easier to administer, and is a more efficient vaccine.

Dysentery

During the year six cases of dysentery occurred.

Food Poisoning

Two cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Infective hepatitis

Nine cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

During the year there was one case of whooping cough. The total number of children immunised against the disease was 463.

Measles

A campaign directed towards vaccination of children up to school-leaving age was launched in the spring of 1968. The following table shows the number of children vaccinated since the inception of the campaign.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Measles Vaccination</u>		
1968	255
1969	66
1970	477
1971	325
1972	329

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CASES OF</u> <u>MEASLES</u> <u>NOTIFIED</u>		
1953	274
1954	595
1955	39
1956	5
1957	1,027
1958	13
1959	596
1960	92
1961	366
1962	31
1963	619
1964	262
1965	139
1966	521
1967	24
1968	402
1969	15
1970	418
1971	33
1972	440

Tuberculosis

Two new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1972. In 1971 there were five new cases reported.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Vaccination against tuberculosis is at present being carried out on children who have been family contacts of a case of the disease and who, on skin investigation, are found to be susceptible to it.

The scheme for vaccination against tuberculosis for school-children continued during the year. The test given is very simple and gives no pain whatsoever; large numbers can be given the test in very quick time. In the event of X-ray being required on a positive reactor, the parent will have any qualms set at rest. It is a worthwhile investigation.

Number of children skin tested	...	...	965
Number of children positive	...	...	92
Number of children negative	...	...	781
Number of children vaccinated	...	...	781

Diphtheria

For the twenty-fourth year in succession there were no cases of this disease.

The total number of children immunised against the disease was 481.

	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment		Percentage protected
	Under 5	Over 5	Under 15
1965	590	8	86.7
1966	460	38	85.3
1967	500	37	84.1
1968	496	56	84.7
1969	334	24	84.3
1970	507	29	85.6
1971	508	20	85.7
1972	459	22	85.5

Rubella

76 girls were vaccinated against rubella during the year.

HOUSING

The following figures have kindly been contributed by the Housing Manager.

During the year April, 1972 to March, 1973, housing accommodation was found for 565 families:-

				<u>New dwellings</u>	<u>Re-lettings</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Property acquired by Council	...			55	-	55
Houses or Maisonettes	...	...		47	326	373
3 bedroom flats	...	...	...	-	1	1
2 bedroom flats	...	...	...	-	8	8

					<u>New dwellings</u>	<u>Re-lettings</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1 bedroom flats	...	...	...	...	66	37	103
Bed-sitter flats		...	...	...	-	2	2
Prefabs.	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
2 bedroom bungalows		...	...	...	-	9	9
1 bedroom bungalows		...	...	...	-	13	13
					<u>168</u>	<u>397</u>	<u>565</u>

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council at 31st March, 1973 was:-

					<u>Pre-War</u>	<u>Post-War</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Houses (including maisonettes)			...		551	2,811	3,362
Bungalows (all types)			...	...	140	314	454
Flats	...	...	...	...	-	537	<u>537</u>
							<u>4,353</u>

At the same date there were 32 group flatlets under construction.

The number of applications on the waiting list at 31st March, 1973, was as follows:-

Single persons	...	...	418
Families	...	...	1,040
Bungalow applicants		...	<u>555</u>
			<u>2,013</u>

No application for housing accommodation to be accepted from any person who neither lives nor works within the Borough of Worksop. In cases where the joint applicants live outside the Borough, the male applicant be required to work in the Borough.

Applications will be accepted from owner/occupiers of:-

- (i) Houses not possessing all the usual amenities.
- (ii) Unsuitable houses (e.g. bedroom deficiency).
- (iii) Houses in slum clearance areas.

Applications will be accepted from owner/occupiers of houses possessing all the usual amenities, each individual case to be considered on its merits at such time as it reaches the top of the list.

Applications to be accepted from tenants of accommodation which possesses all the usual amenities, but when their cases are considered accommodation will be offered only to those who have had to vacate satisfactory accommodation through no fault of their own.

The Letting Sub-Committee gives consideration to health cases, when it can be shown that re-housing would improve health or prevent the spread of infection.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

TABLE I

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES

YEAR	WORKSOP	ENGLAND & WALES
1958	17.7	22.5
1959	21.5	22.0
1960	22.0	21.7
1961	22.8	21.4
1962	25.4	21.4
1963	13.3	20.9
1964	23.1	20.0
1965	13.1	19.0
1966	28.9	19.0
1967	11.1	18.0
1968	20.0	18.0
1969	13.0	18.0
1970	17.0	18.0
1971	28.1	18.0
1972	12.1	17.0

APPENDIX A (Cont'd.)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

TABLE 2

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE and CAUSE, 1972

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE																					
	DAYS												MONTHS									
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	TOTAL
Congenital hydrocephalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Intra uterine anoxia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multiple congenital defects	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Waterhouse Friederich- son syndrome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS . . .	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7

APPENDIX D

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

TABLE 1

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet fever	3	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	7	5	8	29
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles ...	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	19	6	59	196	150	440
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective jaundice	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	9
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	6
Meningitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
TOTALS ...	5	-	5	2	2	-	9	22	8	67	211	158	489

APPENDIX D

TABLE 2

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

1972

AGE	NEW CASES				TOTAL	DEATHS				TOTAL
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	NIL	-	-	-	-	NIL
1 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	NIL	-	-	-	-	NIL
5 - 14 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	NIL
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	NIL	-	-	-	-	NIL
25 - 34 years	-	-	-	-	NIL	-	-	-	-	NIL
35 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	NIL	-	-	-	-	NIL
45 - 54 years	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	NIL
55 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	NIL	-	-	-	-	NIL
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	NIL	-	-	-	-	NIL
TOTAL	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	NIL

The following table shows the number of new cases arising in the district during each of the past 10 years. As a contrast there were 44 new cases arising during the five years 1963-67 against 28 in the years 1968-72.

1963	-	11 cases
1964	-	8 cases
1965	-	11 cases
1966	-	3 cases
1967	-	11 cases
1968	-	10 cases
1969	-	1 case
1970	-	9 cases
1971	-	5 cases
1972	-	3 cases

B O R O U G H O F W O R K S O P

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Report made to the Medical Officer of Health
in pursuance of the Public Health Officers
Regulations, 1959.

W. H. HARRIS

Chief Public Health Inspector

December, 1973.

INTRODUCTION

I wish to record my appreciation of the work of the members of the staff of the Health Department during the year.

VISITS and INSPECTIONS

During the year the Public Health Inspectors and Technical Assistants made 7,769 visits and inspections in connection with the following matters:-

GENERAL

Administration	...	...	...	201
Atmospheric pollution	...			2,314
Burial Acts	...	...	...	2
Dangerous building	...	...		1
Drainage	...	...	...	295
Disease of animals	...	...		1
Factories	...	...	...	5
Infectious diseases	...	...		164
National Assistance Act			...	3
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	11
Nuisances	...	...	...	129
Offices, Shops, etc.	...	...		45
Pest control	...	...	...	45
Pet shops	...	...	...	3
Poisons (Waste)	...	...	...	26
Refuse	...	...	...	15
River pollution	...	...	...	1
Rodent control	...	...	...	17
Vermin	...	...	...	28
Water supply	...	...	...	37
				<u>3,343</u>

HOUSING

Applications	...	...	...	153
Caravans	...	...	...	43
General Improvement Area	...			172
Houses in multiple occupation				10
Improvement grants	...	...		2,804
Qualification certificates				120
Repairs	...	...	...	344
Unfit houses		...	...	61
				<u>3,707</u>

FOOD HYGIENE

Bakeries	...	...	...	...	8
Butchers	...	...	...	...	4
Cafes	...	...	...	...	12
Confectioners	...	...	...		2
Flour mills	...	...	...		2
General	...	...	...	...	25
Grocers	...	...	...	...	4
Hawkers	...	...	...	...	6
Ice cream	...	...	...	...	2
Licensed premises		...	...		1
Market stalls	...	...	...		5
Warehouses	...	...	...		2
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...		20
					<u>93</u>

FOOD INSPECTION

Food and Drugs Act		...		70
Ice cream	...	...	...	7
Meat inspection	...	...	...	334
Other foods	...	...	...	215
				<u>626</u>

TOTAL INSPECTIONS and VISITS - 7,769

NOTICES SERVED

Informal	...	...	...	94
Statutory	...	...	...	16

NOTICES COMPLIED

Informal	...	...	...	34
Statutory	...	...	...	10

HOUSING

Unfit Houses

The following houses were represented as unfit for human habitation (Section 16, Housing Act, 1957):-

No. 8, Chapel Walk	Demolition Order Tenant rehoused
No. 68, Cheapside	Demolition Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 70, Cheapside	Demolition Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 72, Cheapside	Demolition Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 74, Cheapside	Demolition Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 76, Cheapside	Demolition Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 25, Gateford Road	Demolition Order Tenant rehoused House demolished
No. 142, Gateford Road	Closing Order Tenant rehoused
No. 68, Newgate Street	Closing Order Tenant rehoused
No. 35, Priorswell Road	Closing Order Tenant rehoused

Housing Act, 1969 - Lowtown General Improvement Area

As stated in my report of last year, preparation of plans and arrangements to purchase a number of houses for demolition or improvement were put in hand.

The negotiations to purchase were put in the hands of the District Valuer and, unfortunately, the major purchase of 37 houses from one owner took a considerable time, so that these were not passed over to the Council until October, 1972. The matter of improvements to houses in this area was delayed because of this, and plans were in preparation for a start in 1973.

At the end of the year, one owner of 7 houses had still failed to reach agreement for their purchase by the Council.

It is hoped that progress can be made rapidly in 1973/4, so that the inhabitants of the area can begin to enjoy better facilities in their homes coupled with a more pleasing environment.

Improvement Grants - Housing Acts, 1957 - 1971

Under the Housing Act, 1971, which came into effect on 23rd June, 1971, Worksop Borough was included in a list of "intermediate areas" where the amount of improvement grant was raised from 50% to 75%, provided the works of improvement were completed by 23rd June, 1973.

As recorded in my report last year, this created an increased demand for grants, and in the first year of this extended grant scheme the demand in the Worksop Borough exceeded the national average. It will be appreciated, therefore, the amount of work achieved by the improvement grants section of the Health Department.

In August, 1972 the Minister of Housing and Construction announced his intention to extend for one year to the 23rd June, 1974 the period before which works of improvement must be completed in order to qualify for the 75% grant (DOE Circular 44/72). The Housing (Amendment) Act, 1973 dated March, 1973 confirmed this statement.

The comparative tables are given below showing an increase in the 1972 figures over those of 1971 in the number of applications received, and the total amount of grant paid. This is expected to increase further in 1973.

	1st January, 1971 to 31st December, 1971	1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972
Applications for Standard Grants	81	377
Applications for Discretionary Grants	118	335
Standard Grants paid Amount	69 £10,335.08	276 £18,021.13
Discretionary Grants paid Amount	58 £27,886.94	144 £112,070.71
TOTAL amount of grant paid	£38,242.02	£130,091.84

Visits made in 1972 in connection with improvement grants ... 2,804

Certificates of Disrepair - Rent Act, 1957

This legislation covered a somewhat complicated procedure of obtaining a rent reduction where housing defects exist. It is very rarely used and during the year no applications were received.

Housing Repairs

During the year 344 visits were made to 81 dwellings with regard to repair works.

After each visit informal notices were served upon persons responsible for the execution of repairs, each notice being followed at a suitable interval by further inspections. 44 cases were complied with on informal notice.

In 16 cases statutory notices were served. 10 of these were successful in obtaining repairs. In a further 2 cases the landlords agreed to accept Closing Orders on the properties.

In one case after repeated requests for repairs and service of a statutory notice the matter was passed to the Town Clerk for institution of legal proceedings. A letter from the Town Clerk threatening proceedings resulted in the work being carried out.

Housing Applications

During the year 84 applications for rehousing on medical grounds were received and investigated. Although each application was supported by a doctor's certificate, in assessing the degree of priority to give to any particular case, it was found necessary to consider that case in relation to other medical cases and with some regard to the general waiting list for rehousing.

Applications were broadly divided into three categories; aged persons needing bungalows or other ground-floor accommodation, families asking for priority rehousing and Council tenants applying for transfer to other Council accommodation.

Bungalows

Applications are assessed as to whether the medical circumstances are so urgent as to merit the applicant being given the next available bungalow. If so, the applicants are placed on the Medical "B" list.

All other deserving cases, when they are already on the general waiting list, are transferred to the "B" list in the order in which they first applied for a bungalow.

During the year 33 applications were received. Of these 3 merited an "A" list treatment, 27 were placed on the "B" list and 3 failed to qualify either on age or medical grounds.

Priority Rehousing

Thirty-three applications were made in this category for a variety of reasons, including overcrowding, lack of amenities and domestic upheaval. To qualify under this heading, the applicants have to satisfy the Council that there are exceptional health circumstances involved. Often they fail to appreciate that what they consider to be exceptional, when viewed against the background of the housing situation in the Borough, is all too commonly repeated throughout the town.

Of the 33 applications, 10 were supported and a recommendation made to the Housing Lettings Sub-Committee.

Transfers

These applications came from persons already in Council property, who found their accommodation not to their liking or unsuited to their needs.

Of the 18 applications received 10 were supported.

Caravans

The number of licensed caravan sites and standings reduced by three from the previous year as the Robin Hood Site in Newgate Street was bought by the Council for future development. One caravan moved to a site in Newgate Street, the other 3 caravan occupants moved into houses.

The total complement is now:-

Garside Street Site - Worksop Corporation	...	63	standings
Newcastle Avenue Site - Mr. W. G. Beard	...	20	standings
Brookside Site - Mr. W. Calladine	...	28	standings
Newgate Street Site - Mr. D. Bale	...	1	standing

Garside Street Site

In the year under review the site attained its tenth year of existence. In that time it has provided accommodation for some 363 families, but the number of applications for entry far exceeded that number and totalled nearly a thousand.

While some lettings have been of a very short duration, some standings having had a dozen tenants, three standings have retained their original tenants. The demands of the applicants, therefore, have been varied, but what is certain is that there is a local need for caravan accommodation and the site caters for that need.

The trend noted in 1971 for tenants to be more settled continued in 1972. Only 18 new tenancies were arranged in the year in contrast with 29 and 32 in previous years. This was due in no small measure to the scarcity of rented Council accommodation that arose as a result of the modernisation schemes.

Stubbing Lane Site

A shortage of a different kind was partially catered for when the proprietor of this site allowed an unauthorised extension of his site for use by travelling families. This extra site was later the subject of an appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment, who allowed its use as a traveller's site for 13 caravans.

FOOD

Meat Inspection

Charges for Meat Inspection - Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 and Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1971

In accordance with the above-mentioned Regulations a charge is made for all meat inspected at slaughterhouses carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

During the year the following charges were made:-

			£	p.
January	...	...	25.64	
February	...	...	23.67	
March	...	...	25.95	
April	...	...	21.07	
May	...	...	23.10	
June	...	...	22.24	
July	...	...	21.57	
August	...	...	21.73	
September		...	24.07	
October	...	...	23.59	
November	...	...	25.08	
December	...	...	21.33	
			<u>£279.04</u>	

100% meat inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough of Worksop was carried out during the year.

The total number of carcasses inspected in 1972 was 3,946 - a decrease of 623 over last year's figure of 4,569

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
Number killed	704	-	-	1,301	1,941	3,946
Number inspected	704	-	-	1,301	1,941	3,946
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & ' Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	117	-	-	146	171	334
% of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci ...	16.6%	-	-	11.2	8.8	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	25	25
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	1.2	
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-	4
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration ...	1	-	-	-	-	1
% of number inspected affected with Cysticercosis ...	0.56%	-	-	-	-	

Weight of Meat Condemned

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Affected with tuberculosis	-	2	59
Affected with other diseases or conditions	-	13	27
	-	15	86

Cysticercus Bovis

Four bovines were found to be affected with cysticercus bovis.

In only one case was the cyst found to be viable and the carcass was submitted to refrigeration before being passed fit for human consumption.

The other three cases had calcified cysts and the organ affected was condemned in each case.

Slaughterhouses

There are two private slaughterhouses licensed in the Borough.

In addition to the day-to-day visits made by the inspectors of meat inspection, quarterly inspections of the premises are made by the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, 1969

With the high quality of livestock slaughtered in the town, very little carcass meat is condemned. Much of the condemned offal - livers, lungs, etc.-is disposed of to a milk farmer, whose trade has exemption from the sterilization requirements of the Regulations. The very occasional pig or sheep carcass condemned is quartered and removed in a locked container to a digester plant. The occasional tubercular pig's head does not warrant this procedure, and is disposed of by taking it in a locked container to the tip for safe burial.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

The Council approved the relicensing of 18 slaughtermen in 1972. Only half of these were actively engaged in slaughtering or stunning, the remainder having renewed their licences to cover the unlikely event of emergency slaughter.

Swine Fever Order, 1963

Anthrax Order, 1938

No cases of swine fever or anthrax occurred in the Borough during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Unfit Food

The number of complaints received concerning the sale of unfit food was less than in the previous year.

These were the cases brought to our attention - there must be others, which were either dealt with personally by the complainants or ignored by them. The idea of appearing in court as a witness in any case brought by the Department often leads the housewife to refrain from pressing her complaint, and she is satisfied if the offending shopkeeper or firm is investigated and given advice or caution. In all cases a replacement article or a refund of the purchase price was obtained for the complainants.

Nevertheless, by reporting the facts they were materially assisting the Department in highlighting faulty production and handling methods in the food trade. In each case the investigation brought to the attention of the tradesmen some fault which had hitherto escaped his notice and improvements were suggested to avoid a repetition.

Once more, the incorrect rotation of stocks in food shops was the largest contributor to the sale of mouldy foodstuffs. Nationally, more attention is being paid to the use of easily read and understood coding stamps to avoid long shelf storage, and no doubt will become compulsory in the not too distant future.

Following are details of the complaints dealt with informally:-

1. Mouldy crumpets

In stock on roundsman's van 16 days after withdrawal date. Retailer cautioned. Purchaser compensated.

2. Mouldy foil-wrapped cheese

Old stock. Similar packets with out-of-date coding removed from display. Retailer cautioned. Purchaser obtained replacement.

3. Mousehole in loaf of bread

Bakery inspected. Rodent infestation check made, but no evidence found. Firm cautioned. Purchaser compensated.

4. Ground rice with moth infestation

Reported from City of Bradford Health Department. Local mill inspected and found in good order. Trouble could have arisen at other packing depots.

5. Sponge cake containing moth

Taken up with bakers. Purchaser compensated.

6. Carton of dried mixed vegetables containing large piece of broken plastic carton.

Reported from Godstone (Surrey) R.D.C. Local factory contacted. Improvements made to assembly line since date of packaging. Purchaser compensated.

7. Mouldy pork pie

Purchased in Wakefield. City of Wakefield Health Department inspected shop and notified factory. Purchaser compensated.

8. Liver paté with strong smell.

Stock removed from sale. Shopkeeper advised re refrigeration. Purchaser compensated.

9. Mouldy baked beans

Can found to be perforated. Purchaser compensated.

10. Rancid foil-wrapped butter

Purchaser compensated.

11. Discoloured frozen peas

Stock checked by firm's Quality Controller. Purchaser compensated.

12. Sour milk

Taken up with dairy. Purchaser compensated.

13. Off flavour in margarine (carton)

Stocks withdrawn previously but this not sent back by shopkeeper. Shopkeeper cautioned. Purchaser compensated.

One complaint resulted in legal action being taken against a retail company for the sale of unfit food, and the possession of unfit food intended for sale. The food in question was biscuits, which were infested with moth larvae. The Company was fined £60 with £7 costs.

Food Sampling

By County Food and Drugs Authority

The Chief Inspector of the Department of Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs reported the taking of the following samples:-

	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Apples, dehydrated	1		
Apricots ...	1		
Bacon ...	1		
Batter flour ...	1		
Beans, green, dehy- drated	1		
Beef pie ...	2		
Beefburgers ...	2		
Biscuits ...	3		
Cake ...	1		
Cake mix	1		
Cauliflower ...	1		
Cooking oil ...	1		
Cottage pie ...	1		
Custard, canned	1		
Dessert ...	3	1 sample contained permitted preservative not declared in list of ingredients. Taken up with manufacturers.	
Dietetic salad cream	1		
Eggs, frozen ...	1		
Flan jelly ...	1		
Fruits, dried ...	1		
Gin ...	2		
Glace cherries ...	1		
Gravy browning	1		
Gravy salt ...	2		
Horseradish ...	1		
Ice cream ...	4		
Infant food ...	2		
Jam ...	2		
Lemon cheese ...	2		
Lemon curd ...	2		
Lemon tea powder	1		
Lemonade crystals	1		
Lettuce ...	1		
Meat paste ...	1		
Melon ...	1		
Milk ...	50		
Milk drink ...	1		

		Number	
	Number	Adulterated or	Remarks
	Examined	Unsatisfactory	
Milk powder ...	1		
Mushrooms ...	1		
Mustard ...	1		
Onions, dehydrated	1		
Peanut butter ...	1		
Peas, dehydrated	1		
Pickle	4		
Pineapple, canned	1		
Popcorn	1		
Potato powder ...	1		
Preserve	1		
Ready meal ...	6		
Rum	1		
Salad cream ...	2		
Salad dressing mix	1		
Sandwich spread	1		
Sauce mix ...	1		
Sauerkraut ...	1		- Sample contained permitted preservative not declared in list of ingredients. Stocks withdrawn for relabelling
Sausage, pork ...	5		
Sausage rolls ...	1		
Steak, minced, canned	1		
Steak and kidney pie	3		
Steak & onion pie, uncooked, frozen	1		
Steaklets ...	1		
Sweets	3		
Toffee	1		
Tomatoes	1		
Vitamin syrup ...	1		
Vitamin tablets	1		
Vodka	2		
Whisky	3		
	<u>151</u>	<u>2</u>	

Unfit Food Surrendered

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and condemned during the year:-

Canned Meat	171 lbs.
Other Canned Foods	3,180 "
Fruit and Vegetables	912 "
Frozen Foods	6,621 "
Other food	<u>170 "</u>
TOTAL weight of food condemned	<u>11,054 lbs.</u>

Ice Cream - Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16

Three further premises were registered under the above section of the Act for the sale of and storage of ice cream intended for sale.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959

Four samples of locally manufactured ice cream were collected during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Methylene Blue tests. The results were classified thus:-

<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Grade I</u>	<u>Grade II</u>	<u>Grade III</u>	<u>Grade IV</u>
4	3	1	-	-

The recommended standard is that over a six-monthly period 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I; 80% into Grades I or II; not more than 20% into Grade III and none into Grade IV.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No applications were received under these Regulations.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 as amended

These Regulations are dealt with by the Nottinghamshire County Council, who notified us that the Dealers' Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" issued to the Mansfield and Worksop Co-operative Society Ltd. in relation to milk treated at the Dairy Department, Eastgate, Worksop, had been cancelled as the plant was no longer in use as from 1st October, 1972.

All pasteurising processes are now conducted at Mansfield.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Department maintains two volumetric sulphur dioxide and smoke recording instruments for monitoring the degree of pollution in the atmosphere.

One station is sited at the School Clinic at Watson Road. This records the smoke and sulphur dioxide in the central area of the town. The other station is at the Worksop Rural District Council offices in Carlton Road, and is in line with the prevailing winds after they have crossed over the main industrial area and the Rhodesia mining estate.

Recordings over the last few years show that while the sooty constituents of the air are broadly similar at each station, the sulphur dioxide content recorded at the Carlton Road Station shows an increase over the Watson Road station. This is due probably to emissions from industrial premises and from coal-fed boilers in the vicinity of the station.

Below are the combined monthly figures for the two stations expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre:-

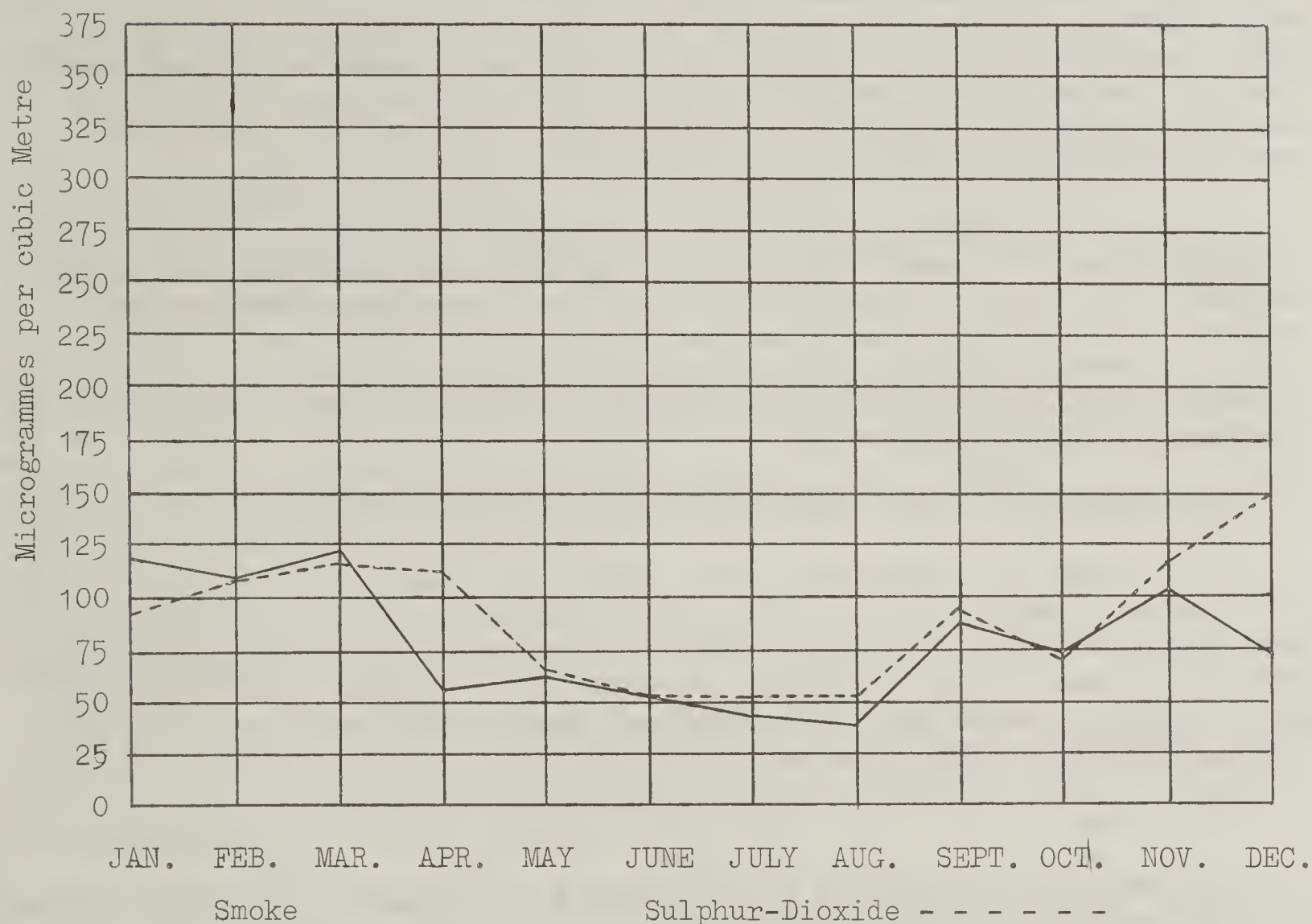
Monthly Averages

Measured in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

1972	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Ratio
January	118	92	1.28
February	111	110	1.01
March ...	122	115	1.06
April ...	59	108	0.546
May ...	63	65	0.98
June ...	53	53	1.00
July ...	43	52	0.826
August	39	53	0.736
September	88	93	0.946
October	74	71	1.04
November	103	117	0.88
December	73	149	0.49

Graphically this table may be expressed thus:-

Smoke and Sulphur-Dioxide Pollution in Worksop in 1972



As is usual the graph shows a decline in smoke and sulphur dioxide in the summer months when domestic fires in the non-mining estates are largely unlit.

Domestic Smoke Control

It is well known, but worth repeating, that domestic smoke is the chief constituent of smoke pollution in Britain today, being responsible for 80% of the total. It is particularly important because it is emitted at low level, and at both a low temperature and a low velocity, ensuring that most of it reaches ground level quickly, thus contaminating the air at breathing level.

The adverse effects of this on health and upon our environment are also well-known, and it is a matter of some urgency that smoke pollution be reduced to an absolute minimum as quickly as possible, particularly as the remedies are well-known and relatively simple.

Following the decision of the Council in December, 1971 to adopt a policy of domestic smoke control in Worksop, surveys were made of two areas. These first areas were chosen because of their high content of new dwellings which already majorly were equipped with smokeless fuel burning apparatus, and it would be relatively simple to enforce smoke control. In addition, the exercise would give valuable experience in dealing with any problems arising prior to moving into areas where the conditions were such as to require the complete conversion of apparatus in all dwellings.

The Borough of Worksop (Area No. 1)(Prospect Hill) Smoke Control Order, 1972, declared as a smoke control area the Council's development known as Prospect Hill Estate, comprising all land and properties within an area bounded on the north and east by Gloucester Road; on the south by, and including, Wessex Road, Primrose Way and the newly extended part of Wingfield Avenue; and on the west by, and including, Greenacre Road, Beechcroft, Northumbria Close and West Way.

This covered 48 acres, including approximately 610 houses.

The Borough of Worksop (Area No. 2)(Westgate) Smoke Control Order, 1972, declared as a smoke control area an area bounded on the east by Sparken Hill, Park Street and part of Bridge Street; on the north and west by Newcastle Avenue and Mansfield Road, and on the south by a straight line drawn from the junction of Broad Lane with Mansfield Road to the junction of the Lion Gates Drive with Sparken Hill.

This covered 1,325 acres, including approximately 622 houses.

Both Orders were declared by the Council on 16th June, 1972 and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment on 30th November, 1972, to come into force on 1st October, 1973.

In both cases a "Sticks and Paper" exemption was allowed for dwellings not equipped with gas (where a gas poker could be used) for the lighting of solid smokeless fuels.

Exclusions - Smoke Control Area No. 2.

In the rural part of Smoke Control Area No. 2, it was found that the estate cottages were heated by means of burning logs. Because of the isolated positions of the dwellings, it was resolved that the following properties should be excluded from the terms of the Order:-

Nos. 1 - 4 New Cottages, Broad Lane	South Lodge
New Farm	Tunnel End Lodge
Ox Pastures Farm	Carburton Road Lodge
Sloswicks Farm	Gravel Hill Lodge
Sloswicks Lodge	Drinking Pit Lane Lodge

The complete programme envisages the making of one smoke control order annually so that by the end of 1981 most of what is now Worksop Borough will be covered by smoke control orders.

Industrial Smoke Control

Approval was given to the following plant during the year:-

<u>Portland Comprehensive School</u>	Enlargement of heating boilers
<u>Worksop St. John C. of E. Primary School, Raymoth Lane</u>	Coal-fired boiler with underfeed stoker.

Late in the year, a further complaint was received from stall holders in the Provision Market that soot and grit from the chimney at the County Council Health Centre, Newgate Street, were soiling materials on the stalls. Remedial measures were advised to the County Medical Officer of Health with a request for urgent attention.

Garden Bonfires

As the smoke control programme progresses, the subject of garden bonfires becomes prominent, and many enquiries are made as to their use and misuse. It is helpful, therefore, if the position as stated in last year's report is repeated.

The requirements outlined in Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, are that no offence shall be committed by burning material in the open air, unless the smoke therefrom causes a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, in which case it becomes a Statutory Nuisance, and can be dealt with by the Local Authority.

Gardeners are advised to compost as much material as possible, and if it does become necessary to burn surplus material, it should be allowed to dry off, be burnt at less frequent intervals, and only when the wind direction is such as not to blow smoke towards neighbouring property, especially on wash days.

In short, the motto is "Co-operation and Consideration".

WATER

During the year 21 samples of drinking water from private and public supplies were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield.

At the laboratory the samples are tested for the presence of bacterium coli I (Esch. coli) and for coliform bacilli (coli-aerogenes). The presence of the former in a supply indicates a possibility of pollution by sewage and is naturally of serious consequence. Coli-aerogenes are found in soil and dust, and in small numbers are of less significance.

In testing non-chlorinated supplies, the water is classified into four categories:-

Class I - Excellent	-	No coli-aerogenes in 100 ml.
Class II - Satisfactory	-	1 - 3 " " " "
Class III - Suspicious	-	4 - 10 " " " "
Class IV - Unsatisfactory	-	Over 10 " " " "

The presence of Coli Type I (Esch. coli) immediately places the sample in Class IV,

The results of the samples taken in 1972 were as follows:-

Source	No. taken	Class				Explanatory Note
		I	II	III	IV	
Main piped supply	1	1	-	-	-	Note 1
Manton supply	1	1	-	-	-	Note 2
Worksop College	5	5	-	-	-	Note 3
Clumber supply	7	6	1	-	-	Note 4
Osberton supply	7	7	-	-	-	Note 5
	21	20	1	-	-	

Note 1 - Main piped supply

Random samples are taken from houses and business premises. The main sampling of this supply is done by the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board - see "Sampling by Water Boards".

Note 2 - Manton Supply

Originating from the colliery, this supply is pumped to surrounding property and piped to the Clowne area by the North Derbyshire Water Board. The water is chlorinated at source.

Note 3 - Worksop College

The College has its own borehole, the water from which is chlorinated.

Note 4 - Clumber Supply

The estate is largely supplied from a natural spring from which water is pumped to storage tanks. The supply can now be augmented by an outside piped main.

Note 5 - Osberton Supply

This supply originates from a private bore from which the water is pumped to storage tanks and gravity fed to the Hall, dairy farm and Scofton Village.

Sampling by Water Boards

North Derbyshire Water Board

The Engineer and Manager of the Board reported the results of 14 samples from the Manton supply, taken within the Borough. All were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Swimming Baths

Regular routine sampling of swimming bath water at the Sports Centre (Valley Road) and the Council's open-air pool (Priorswell Road) are taken by the managements concerned to check the purity and chlorine content.

In February, 1972, an allegation of skin irritation due to the pool water at the Sports Centre was referred to the Health Department.

A chemical sample was submitted to the Public Analyst, whose report showed that there was nothing from the chemical analysis to account for the allegation.

PEST CONTROL

Feral Pigeons

Past campaigns, together with the demolition or screening of roosting sites, so reduced the feral pigeon population that routine trapping no longer became necessary. One small localised infestation was troublesome to neighbours, but trapping proved to be difficult due to lack of co-operation from one party.

Insects

It is an exceptional house that is not visited from time to time by insect pests. While many householders take steps to rid their homes of their unwelcome guests, some occupiers find that they cannot cope through lack of either the necessary knowledge or equipment. In such cases the Department is prepared to assist with advice or, on occasion, in a more tangible way by carrying out a free disinfection service. Unfortunately, due to the absence through illness of the Health Department Attendant, this service was curtailed during the large part of the summer, when most infestations occur.

Houses were sprayed during the year for the following pests:-

Cockroaches	...	...	11	premises
Bedbugs	...	...	7	"
Ants	...	...	3	"
Fleas	...	...	2	"
Mealworm beetle	...	...	2	"
			<u>25</u>	

Three houses adjoining the seven mentioned above as having been sprayed for bedbugs were also given a precautionary treatment. In two instances the bedbug infestation could be attributed to the purchase of second-hand furniture from infested houses.

Following the practice of previous years the pattern of infestation is given below:-

1960	...	29	premises
1961	...	21	"
1962	...	16	"
1963	...	11	"
1964	...	10	"
1965	...	9	"
1966	...	6	"
1967	...	NIL	
1968	...	6	"
1969	...	13	"

1970	...	28	premises
1971	...	8	"
1972	...	7	"

Wasps Nests

In the late summer and autumn 32 wasps nests were destroyed to avoid annoyance and danger to householders.

Rats and Mice

During the year 493 requests were made for the services of the Rodent Officer and his assistant, who made 1,484 visits and inspections. Business premises accounted for 74 of these requests, a charge of £45.15 being made for this work. A further 240 premises were inspected as a routine measure in connection with the treatments carried out. Treatment at domestic premises is given freely.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The Spanish holiday trade accounted for two of the food poisoning cases reported during the year. One other case was notified, the source of which could not be traced.

There were six cases of dysentery confirmed and investigated, and prompt exclusion from school prevented a more widespread outbreak.

POISONOUS SUBSTANCES

As a result of a news item in the Press and on television, a nation-wide scare occurred in June concerning the possession of foreign beads including seeds of a poisonous nature. Many owners handed in necklaces to the police, who passed them to the Health Department for investigation.

With the expert assistance of the staff of the British Museum, all the various constituent seeds were identified, and some were found in fact to be of a poisonous nature. The owners were informed in each case, and apart from those kept for future reference, the poisonous seeds were destroyed.

DRAINAGE

It is accepted that drains taking away either foul or surface water from property should function properly with the bare minimum of maintenance, and that only when something goes wrong are they disturbed. Accordingly it is essential that care is taken in their construction to ensure that they are self-cleansing or at least that, when blocked, they are capable of being liberated without the necessity of breaking into them.

To achieve this end, Public Health legislation requires that the local authority be notified of the repair, reconstruction or alteration of any existing drainage connected to a sewer, cesspool, etc.

On receipt of such a notification the Public Health Inspectors examine the lay-out of the drains and arrange with the builder to be present when they are tested - usually by filling them to capacity with water. Any weakness in the drain is thus revealed under conditions of maximum pressure, and before being covered the faulty section is put right.

Two further tests are sometimes applied to existing drainage. One involves pumping smoke into the drain to detect breaks which may be allowing the escape of offensive smells or through which sewer rats are finding a way to the surface. The other test is applied when water, suspected of coming from a drain, is found seeping into a cellar. By using a fluorescent dye it is often found possible to trace a connection.

During the year 82 tests were carried out by the Inspectors. Many of these were occasioned by the alteration of drains in the course of improving houses with the aid of grants.

In the same period the Health Department attendant was called upon to clear 72 drain blockages. This most useful service is given without charge where several houses are involved, so as to avoid the unpleasantness which any delay would bring.

FACTORIES

Factories Act, 1961. Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	146	30	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	10	8	-	-
TOTALS	156	38	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found - NIL

Factories Act, 1961 - Part VIII of the Act - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.	8	-	-	-	-	-

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The public's acceptance of the discomfort of excessive noise is shown by the very few complaints that are received on this score. One complaint was received about a factory ventilation fan which was silenced by being repaired. Another complaint concerned a barking dog, the owner of which was approached to make better arrangements for it in his absence.

A practical demonstration of a modern road breaker was arranged for the Works Department. This showed a considerable improvement on the breakers currently in use by the Council.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Business at the one premises registered under the Public Health Act, 1936 to conduct an offensive trade terminated during the year.

This business involved the collection of skins, fat and animal offal, some of which was kept for several days before being dispatched elsewhere. In the summer period this arrangement gave rise to considerable fly and smell nuisance. Its termination, therefore, will give some satisfaction to neighbouring tenants.

One of the more favourable aspects of modern town planning is that such a trade would not now be allowed to become established in such a central position in the town.

OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During 1972 inspections of offices and shops were limited owing to my involvement with work in connection with Local Government Reorganisation.

A total of 51 premises received a general inspection and together with reinspections of premises previously found to show defects or contraventions of the Act, 72 visits were made.

The following summaries are taken from my Annual Report for 1972 on this subject submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity:-

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	4	90	12
Retail shops	7	280	31
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	14	3
Catering establishments open to public and canteens	1	23	5
Fuel storage depots ...	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	12	407	51

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises

72

Table C - Analysis by workplace of persons employed in registered premises at end of year

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>No. of Persons Employed</u>
Offices	688
Retail shops	1,465
Wholesale departments, warehouses	129
Catering establishments open to public ...	<u>172</u> <u>2,454</u>

<u>Class of Workplace</u>						<u>No. of Persons Employed</u>
Brought forward						2,454
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	18
Fuel storage	...	...	...	...	...	-
						<u>2,472</u>
TOTAL - Males						815
Females						1,657

Exemptions

No exemptions were applied for during the year

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions

Accidents

Any accident to employed persons on registered premises resulting in death or absence from work for three or more days must be reported to the Health Department.

Investigations were made on 15 reported accidents - all non-fatal - involving 9 females and 6 males.

Mostly these accidents involved falls, sprains and cuts.

PREMISES REGISTERED FOR HAIRDRESSING

Before any premises are used for the business of a hairdresser, barber or manicurist, they must be first licensed by the Council under Section 155 of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act, 1951 for that purpose.

While business in men's hairdressing has fallen off in recent years due to changing fashions, women's hairdressing continues to flourish.

There were no applications for change of registration made during the year, and no new premises opened. The total of hairdressing establishments thus remained at 56.

PET ANIMALS

Six premises were registered under the Pet Animals Act, 1951 to conduct a business involving the sale of animals as pets. Of these, three businesses restricted their activities to the sale of fish, one to the sale of birds, while two dealt with the full range of pets.

Periodic visits were made to check on the manner in which pets were kept and displayed.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act was passed to help the police in tracing stolen metal at its point of disposal. This is done by the compulsory registration by each local authority of all dealers residing in its area. These dealers have then to keep adequate records of the sources, nature and method of disposal of all metal passing through their hands. Where, however, the dealers operate from door-to-door as itinerant collectors of small domestic items, there is a relaxation allowed in the amount of recording required of them, and they are merely obliged to retain their sale receipts for a period of two years.

At the end of 1972, there were 23 persons registered as dealers by the Council. These were made up of the following:-

Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	5
"	"	"	(Itinerant Collectors)	...	...	15
"	"	"	(Limited Company)	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						21

Two premises were registered as scrap metal stores

